

# WSC-CAM ANALITICAL NOTES

(in reverse chronological order)

Date	Topic	Note
<b>WSC-CAM-AN-052005</b>		
20 May 05	Revision of Combined Target Analyte List for MCP Analytical Methods	<p>This analytical note is intended to correct the Combined Target Analyte List to reflect the most recent revisions (through May 05) to all the <b>multi-analyte</b> MCP Analytical Methods</p> <p><b><u>SW-846 Method 8270C:</u></b> Delete Biphenyl, 1,1 and Caprolactam</p> <p><b><u>SW-846 Method 8330:</u></b> Delete Nitroglycerine, PETN and Picric Acid</p> <p><b><u>SW-846 Method 8151A:</u></b> Add Dicamba, Dichloroprop and MCPA</p> <p><b><u>SW-846 Method 8260B:</u></b> Add Amyl Methyl Ether, tert- (TAME), Bromobenzene, Bromochloromethane, Butylbenzene, sec-, Butylbenzene, Butylbenzene, tert-, Carbon Disulfide, Chloromethane, Chlorotoluene, 4-, Dibromomethane, Dichloropropane, 1,3-, Dichloropropane, 2,2-, Dichloropropene, 1,1-, Diisopropyl Ether, Dioxane, Ethyl tert-Butyl Ether (ETBE), and Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-</p> <p><b><u>SW-846 Method 8082:</u></b> Delete Aroclor 1262 and 1268</p> <p><b><u>Single-Analyte Methods:</u></b> Delete Chromium (III), Chromium (VI), Cobalt, Copper, Cyanide, Total, Cyanide, Physiologically Available Cyanide, Lithium, Mercury, Potassium, and Sodium</p>

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WSC-CAM-AN-011405		
14 January 05	<p>Correction of typographical errors regarding a duplicate reference for the addition of the EPH matrix spiking solution to aqueous and soil/sediment samples. This analytical note is applicable to the following MADEP Analytical Method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>MADEP-EPH-04-1.1</li></ul>	<p>This analytical note is intended to correct a typographical error found in the MADEP Analytical Method for the Determination of Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH). Specifically, MADEP-EPH-04-1.1 has been edited as follows:</p> <p><b><u>Section 9.1.1.13</u></b> (pertaining to the extraction of aqueous samples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The last sentence in this Section, “The concentrated matrix spiking solution (see Section 7.7) should also be added at this time, as required” has been deleted.</li></ul> <p><b><u>Section 9.1.2.9</u></b> (pertaining to the extraction of soil/sediment samples)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The last sentence in this Section, “The concentrated matrix spiking solution should also be added at this time, as required” has been deleted.</li></ul> <p>For both aqueous and soil/sediment samples the matrix spike must be added prior to solvent extraction as described in Sections 9.1.1.1 and 9.1.2.1, respectively.</p>

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<b>WSC-CAM-AN-102904</b>		<p>This analytical note is intended to clarify the requirement that inorganic blanks be “matrix-matched” as described in the MCP Analytical Methods utilized for trace metal analyses. The concentration and types of acids used in the preparation of calibration and other quality control standards, including calibration blanks, initial calibration blanks (ICB), continuing calibration blanks (CCB), laboratory control samples (LCS), and LCS duplicates (LCSD) should be equal to the concentration of acids in the associated samples in the analytical batch. The method blank, LCS and LCSD must be carried through the same preparation procedure as the samples.</p> <p>The following definitions apply to this analytical note and all the referenced MCP Analytical Methods:</p> <p><b><u>Calibration blank</u></b> is used in establishing the calibration curve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The calibration blank is prepared using the same concentration(s) of the same acid(s) [usually 1 percent HNO<sub>3</sub> (v/v) in Type I water] used to prepare the final solutions of the calibration standards for the target analytes and the sample digestates. The calibration blank will also be used for all initial and continuing calibration blank determinations. For SW-846 Method 6020A, the internal standards selected for the analytical batch should also be included in the calibration blank. As described in the individual MCP Analytical Methods, (i.e., antimony, silver, etc.) HCl may be substituted for HNO<sub>3</sub> for sample preparation.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Method blank</u></b> (or preparation blank) is a volume of reagent water processed through each sample preparation procedure used to monitor potential contamination.</p> <p>The method blank must contain all of the reagents in the same volumes as used in the processing of the samples. The method blank must be carried through the complete procedure and contain the same acid concentration in the final solution as the sample solution used for analysis.</p>
29 October 04	<p>Clarification of the requirement that inorganic blanks be “matrix-matched”. This analytical note is applicable to the following MCP Analytical Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WSC-CAM III A (SW-846 Method 6010B)</li> <li>WSC-CAM III B (SW-846 Method 7470A/7471A)</li> <li>WSC-CAM III C (SW-846 Method 7000)</li> <li>WSC-CAM III D (SW-846 Method 6020A)</li> <li>WSC-CAM VI B (SW-846 Method 7196A)</li> </ul>	

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<b>WSC-CAM-AN-101504</b>		
15 October 04	<p>Use of a second-source Initial Calibration Verification (ICV) standard for extractable organic analysis. This analytical note is applicable to the following MCP Analytical Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WSC-CAM II B (SW-846 Method 8270C)</li> <li>• WSC-CAM V A (SW-846 Method 8082)</li> <li>• WSC-CAM V B (SW-846 Method 8081A)</li> <li>• WSC-CAM V C (SW-846 Method 8151A)</li> <li>• WSC-CAM VIII A (SW-846 Method 8330)</li> </ul>	<p>For any extractable organic analysis, the incorporation of an ICV prepared from a second-source calibration standard, as part of routine batch quality control (QC) is an acceptable alternative to using a second-source calibration standard to prepare Laboratory Control Samples (LCS) and/or optional Matrix Spikes (MS). <b>The requirement to include LCSs and optional MSs in analytical batch QC remains unchanged.</b></p> <p>At a minimum, if the ICV approach is used, the initial calibration must be verified for each analytical batch of up to 20 samples.</p> <p>Consistent with EPA guidelines, if the calculated concentration for individual method target analytes (obtained using the CF or RF from the initial calibration curve) is within <math>\pm 15\%</math> for GC or <math>\pm 20\%</math> for GC/MS (or HPLC) methods of the true concentration for the same target analyte, then the initial calibration is considered valid, and the analyst may continue to use the CF or RF values from the initial calibration to quantify sample results. A new five-point calibration must be performed if this criterion is not satisfied.</p> <p>This approach is specifically described in both the EPH Method and WSC-CAM IV B as an acceptable alternative to second-source LCS and optional MS standards. An ICV is not mentioned as a specific batch QC requirement in any of the other extractable organic methods but would be required under the conditions described above.</p>
<b>WSC-CAM-AN-051904</b>		
19 May 04	Effective implementation date for MCP Analytical Methods	<p>For “Presumptive Certainty” purposes, the effective implementation date for all MCP Analytical Methods will be thirty (30) calendar days after their respective publication date (unless otherwise stipulated) to allow for necessary changes and modifications in laboratory processes and procedures. At the discretion of the laboratory, a revised MCP Analytical Method may be used anytime from the date of publication to the implementation date to satisfy the requirements for “Presumptive Certainty” status.</p>